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COMICS
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THE YOUNG INDIANA JONES CHRONICLES



DAN BARRY, GORDON PURCELL & ANDY MUSHYNSKY

Dan
Barry

THE YOUNG INDIANA JONES CHRONICLES™



PEKING

MARCH 1910

Script by **Dan Barry**

Pencils by **Gordon Purcell**

Inks by **Andy Mushynsky**

Colors and letters by **Gail Beckett**

Edited by **Barbara Kesel**

and **Ryder Windham**

Adapted from the teleplay by
Renssary Anne Sivson

Story by **George Lucas**

This is a work of fiction. While Young Indiana Jones is portrayed as taking part in historical events and meeting real figures from history, many of the characters in the book as well as the situations and scenes described are inventions of the author's imagination. In addition, where real historical figures and events are described, the author has, in some cases, altered the chronology and historical facts for dramatic effect.

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NO!!
I DON'T
LIKE IT!

SWEETIE,
YOU'VE NEVER
TRIED IT.

DON'T CARE.
I DON'T WANT
IT!



IF YOU'VE NEVER
TRIED IT, THEN KEEP
YOUR MOUTH OPEN AND
YOUR MOUTH **SHUT**
PREFERABLY FULL OF
CRANBERRY SAUCE.

GRANDPA!



AN OPEN MIND,
GOT TO KEEP AN
OPEN MIND.
REMINDS ME OF
A STORY...

YOU SURE
TELL A LOT
OF STORIES,
GREAT-GRANDPA!



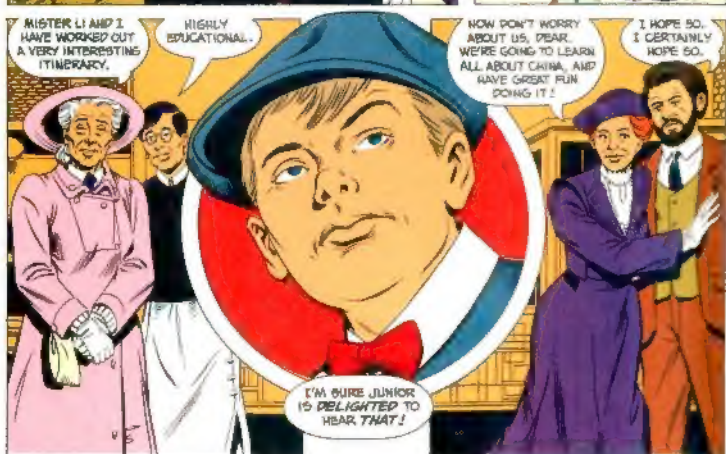
WELL, I'VE BEEN AROUND A
WHILE, ANNIE. GATHERED
QUITE A FEW.

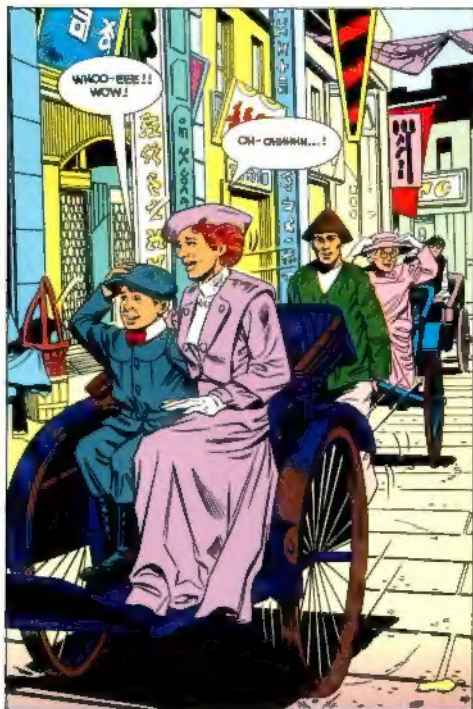
A LONG, LONG TIME AGO, WHEN
I WAS A LITTLE BOY, NOT MUCH
OLDER THAN YOU, I WAS IN A
PARADISE LAND CALLED CHINA.

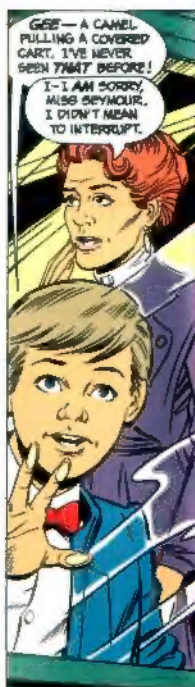
MY FATHER-- YOUR GREAT-
GREAT-GRANDFATHER,
WAS GOING TO WORK AT THE
UNIVERSITY IN PEKING...

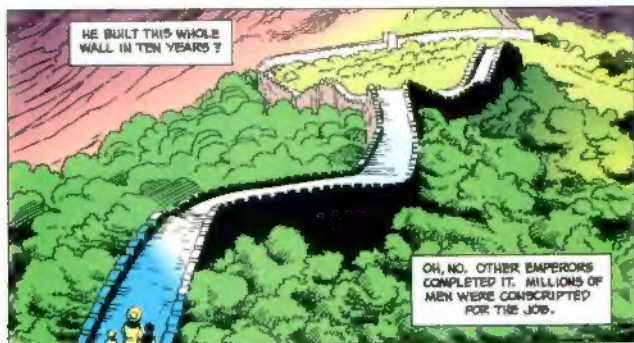
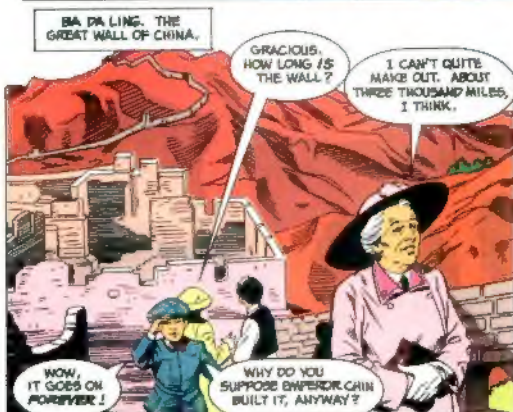


MY MOTHER AND
MISS SEYMOUR, MY
TUTOR, WANTED TO
SEE THE SIGHTS IN
THAT GREAT LAND.
THEY THOUGHT I
SHOULD, TOO.

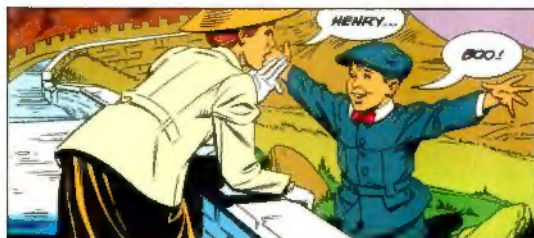




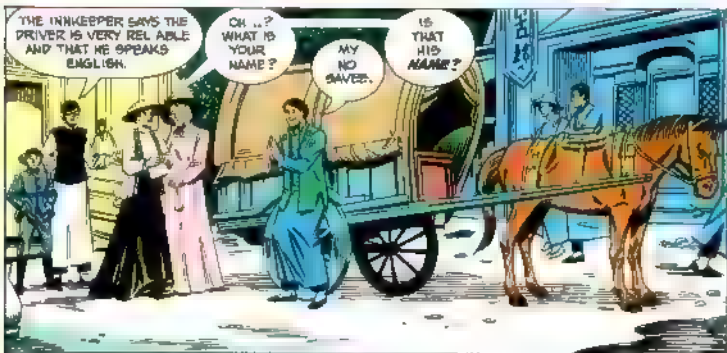
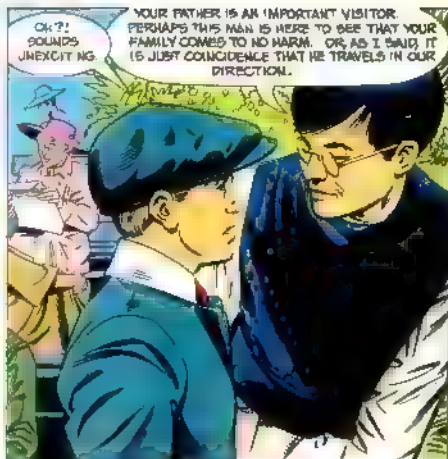


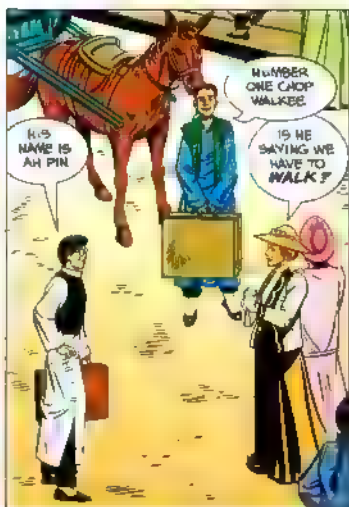


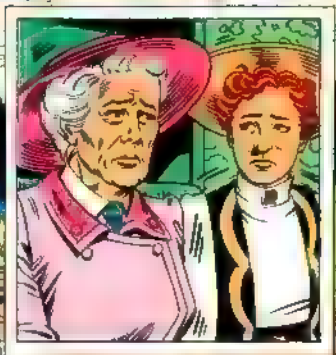












THE BIG GOOSE PAGODA

"... WAS BUILT IN A.D. 652.
EQUALLY FAMOUS IS THE
LITTLE GOOSE PAGODA."

MR. LI,
HOW DO YOU SAY
"I RUN UP THE STEPS"?

< I RUN UP
THE STEPS. >

THAT'S EASY.
< I RUN UP
THE STEPS. >

OH, MY. I'M
NOT QUITE AS
RECOVERED AS I
THOUGHT.



SAME AS ENGLISH.

HEY, MA!

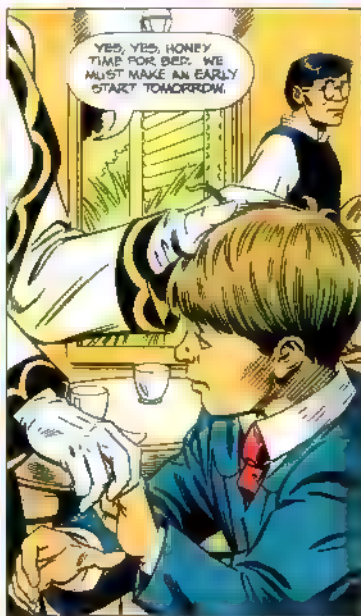
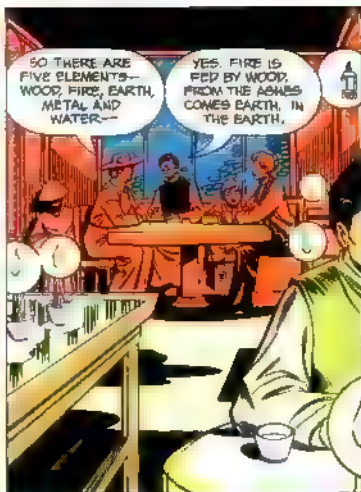
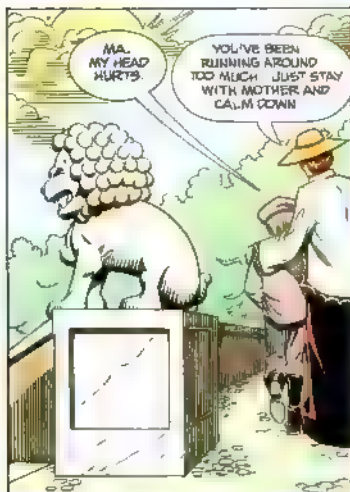
HENRY, YOU
KNOW HOW MUCH
I DISLIKE...

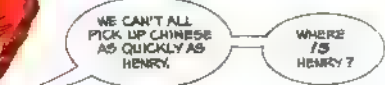
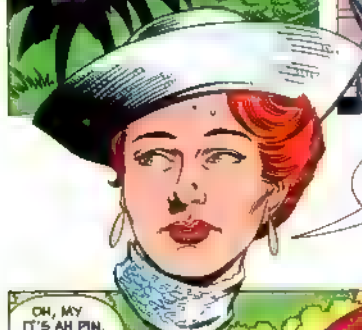
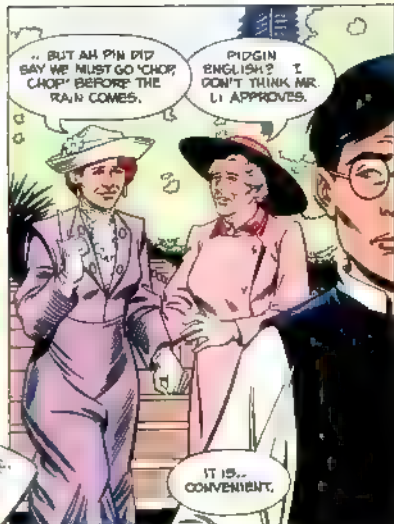
IT'S
CHINESE
MA

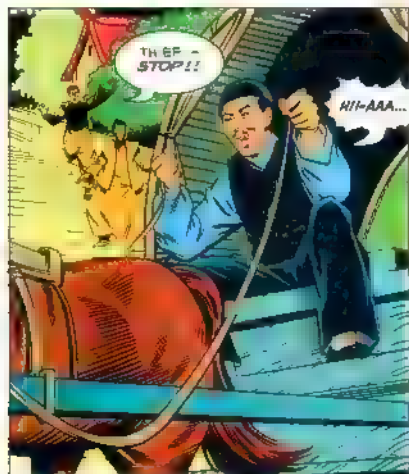
NO, NOT QUITE,
INDY. YOU HAVE
JUST CALLED YOUR
GRACIOUS MOTHER
A HORSE.

I SAID "MA"...
"MOTHER." "MA" MEANS
"HORSE" IN CHINESE
THE INFLECTION—THE
WAY YOU PRONOUNCE
SOMETHING—CHANGES
THE MEANING.

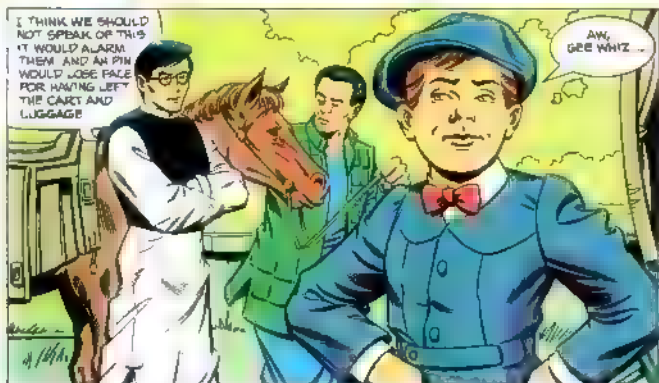
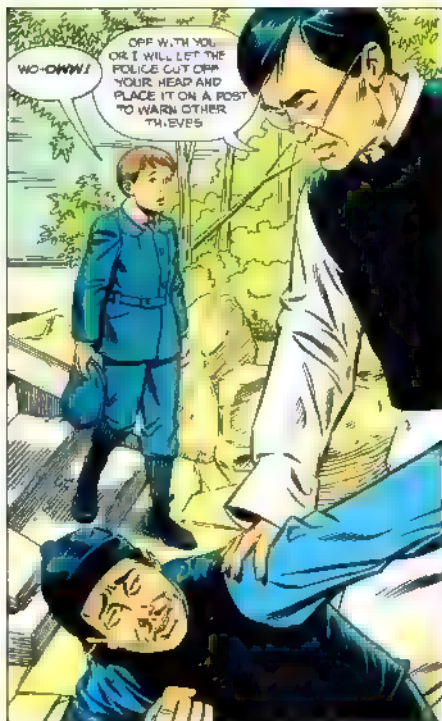
GER—
MAYBE CHINESE
ISN'T SO EASY,
AFTER ALL.

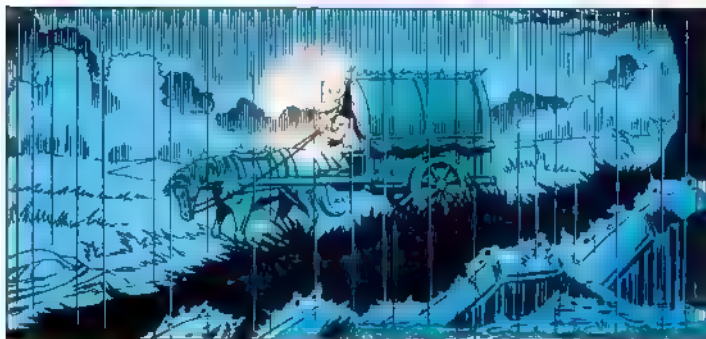
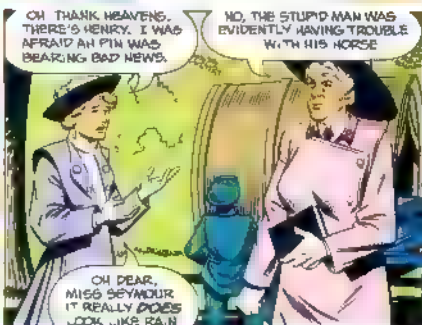
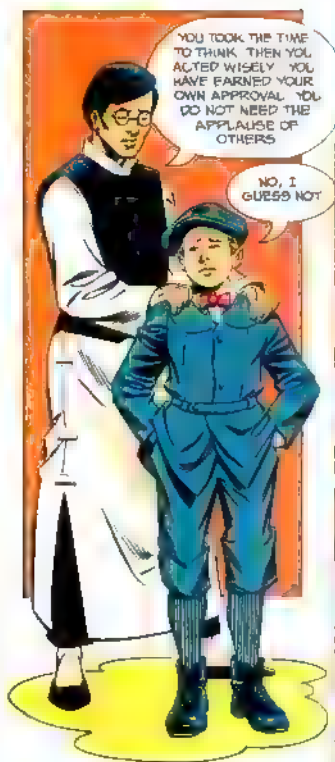


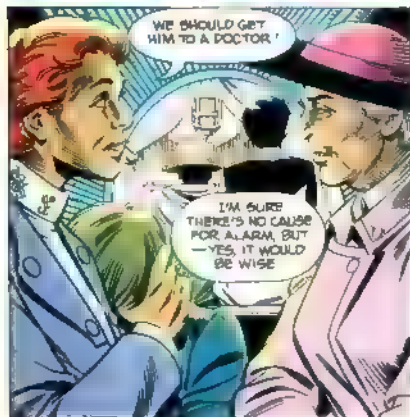


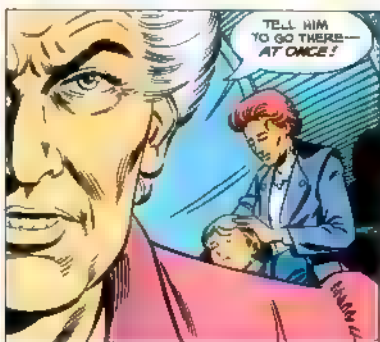


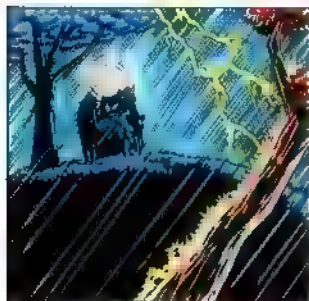
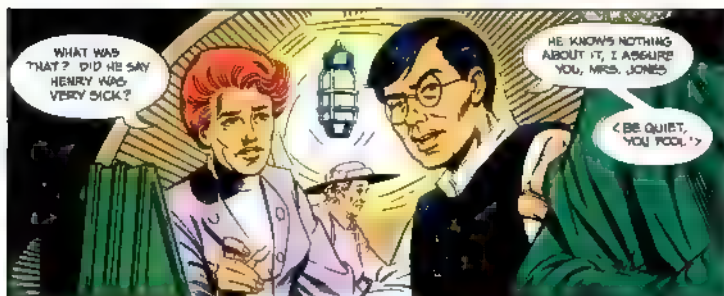


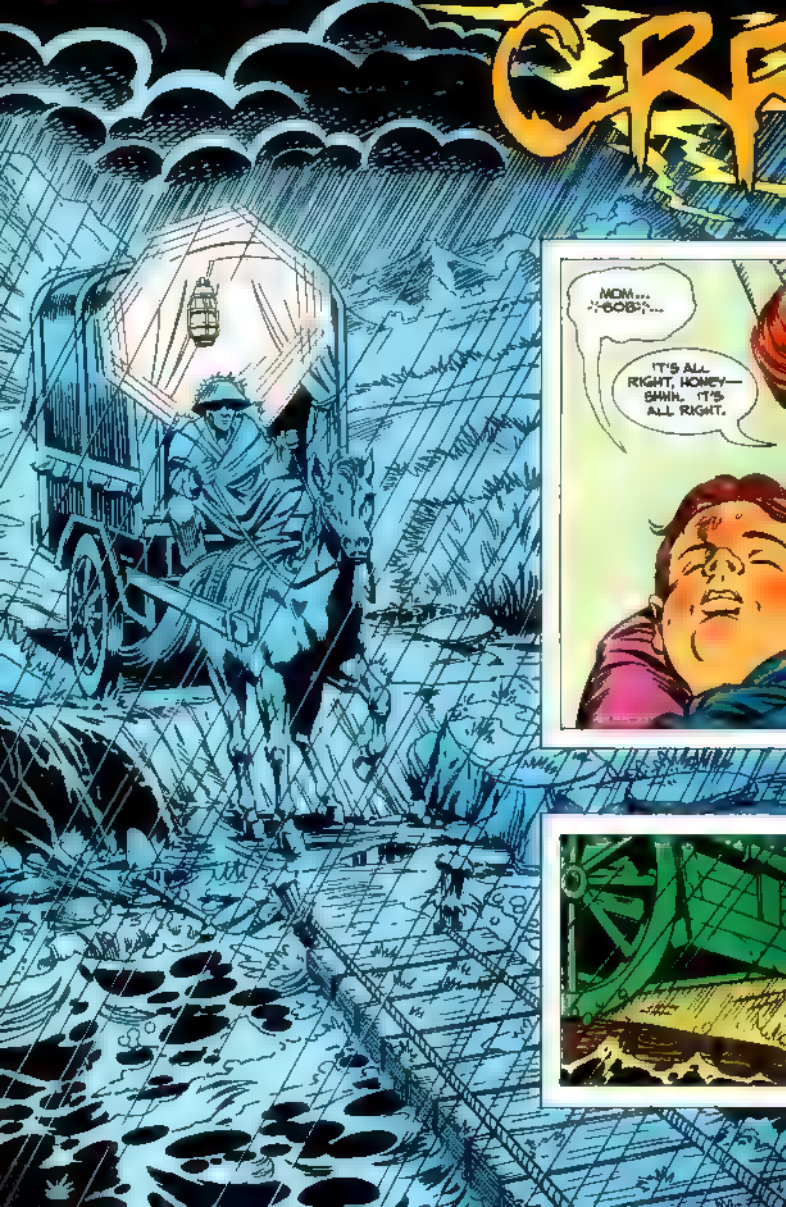












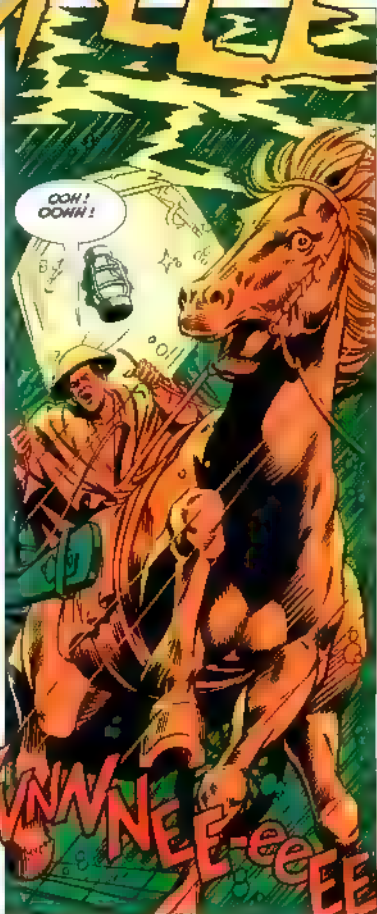
CRASH

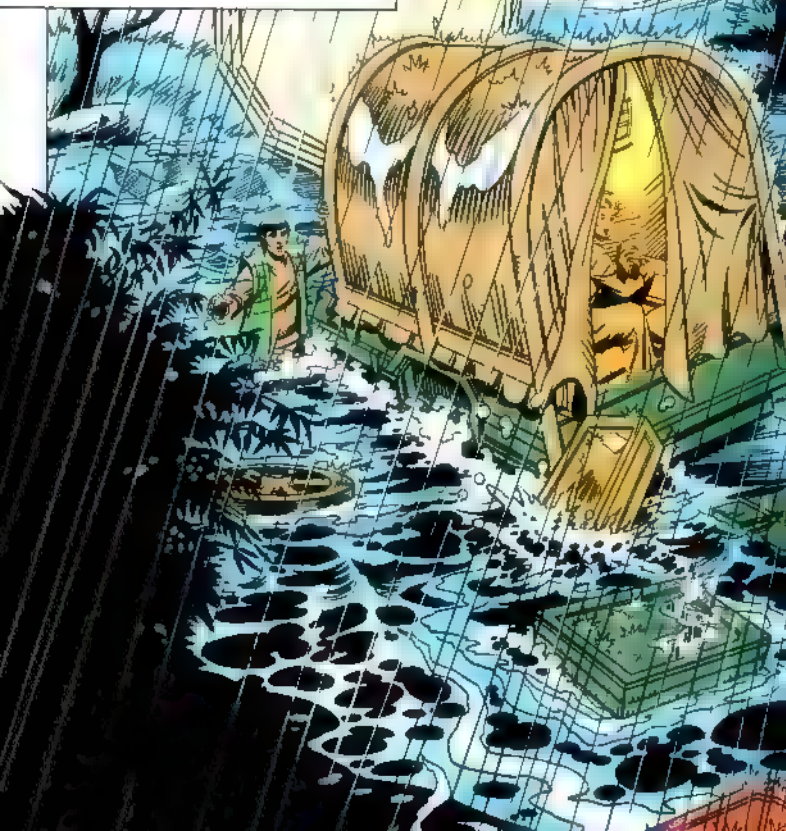
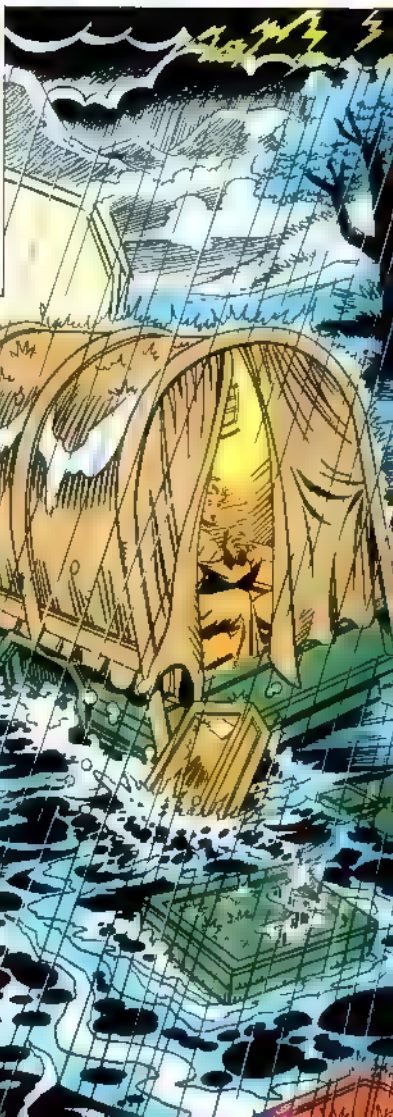
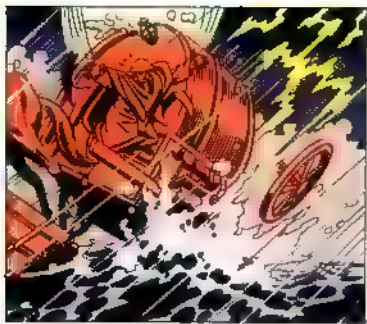
MOM...
BOB...

IT'S ALL
RIGHT, HONEY—
BWW. IT'S
ALL RIGHT.



CRACKLE





THE WALL

BY KURT BUSIEK

The Great Wall of China! One of the great wonders of the world. Said to be the only man-made object visible from orbit (which happens to be the only vantage point from which you can see the full length of it). Historians, writers and tourists are fascinated by it. Even Superman was strangely affected by it — in one of the movies, he repaired the Great Wall with what can only be described as “Great-Wall-of-China-vision.” And now young Indy’s made the trip and seen it, and thanks to his wanderings, so have you. So we’re going to take this opportunity to look into just what the Great Wall is, how it came to be and why. Listen up — we’re only going to do this once...

The history of the Great Wall is, in some ways, a history of the creation of China, since the custom of building defensive walls in China goes back to prehistoric times. When humans stopped living a nomadic life as hunters and gatherers, took up agriculture and began to settle in the plains and valleys of what is now China, they built perimeter walls to protect their villages from hostile tribes. These walls were made of dirt, painstakingly pounded into hard layers so dense that they haven’t crumbled away in over five thousand years. One such early wall, discovered by archaeologists, was twenty feet high and twenty-seven feet wide — hardly a wall you’d build just to keep the cows in.

By the time of the Shang dynasty in 1600 B.C., when the earliest surviving written records of Chinese history began, China had changed. The Bronze Age had begun, and the craft of making high-quality tools and weapons shifted things from a situation in which agriculture was all-important to a more complicated, interdependent one, in which farmers and craftsmen and soldiers depended on each other to feed and supply themselves. Though we refer to the period as “the Shang dynasty,” it was still a long time before China was unified. Numerous cities had developed, centers of trade and craft, and each of them had their own government,

laws and such, which ruled over the city and the surrounding villages. The city-kingdom of Shang was simply the most powerful one, so the period takes its name. The cities, like the villages that predated them, built walls to protect themselves — but on a bigger scale this time. Some of the defensive walls around these cities reached twenty-five feet high and fifty feet wide.

In 1027 B.C., the Shang dynasty ended. Their rulers had grown weak and degenerate, and a rival city, Chou, invaded and overthrew the Shang. The Chou dynasty did establish their rule over a large part of China, but they didn’t really control this “empire.” Each city-state still had its own ruler, government, language, currency and army, and while the rulers were in theory loyal to the Chou dynasty, there was still plenty of fighting between the cities and each other, as well as unassimilated barbarian tribes. In 771 B.C., the current Chou king was murdered and the Chou court fled to the east. But that didn’t change things much. Government was carried out mostly through complicated rituals that stayed the same, and even wars were played out through strict regulations that made them more like tournaments — excessive force was banned completely. The Chou kings even remained the religious head of the various states, so the Chou dynasty continued on in name, even if it didn’t have any real power. During this period, as the cities, palaces and rituals grew more complicated, so did the walls that protected them — adding ornate gateways and watchtowers.

The development that eventually brought down the Chou dynasty completely was the dawn of the Iron Age. Iron was cheaper and more plentiful than bronze, and could be molded into better, stronger weapons faster and more easily. With these new weapons, the city rulers abandoned the rituals of warfare and went back to sheer force. Now that the strongest guys around were capable of conquering and holding larger areas with their iron weapons, they weren’t going to let the old rules stand in their way of taking whatever they could get.

This era of near-constant battle, known as "The Period of the Warring States," lasted from 480 B.C. to 221 B.C. And sure enough, as the states fought, they built more walls to defend their territories. Walls were now built not only to protect cities, but frontiers as well -- walls between the warring states, walls protecting the states from the barbarians to the north -- and the walls, once again, grew more sophisticated. They began enclosing the pounded-dirt cores of the walls in a shell of baked clay bricks, and building layers of reeds into the walls (much like today's steel-rod-reinforced concrete) for added strength.

The Period of the Warring States came to an end when the state of Ch'in conquered all the others and brought them together under its strict, harsh laws. For the first time, the nation that would ultimately become China as we know it today was united. Ch'in Shih Huang-ti, the ruler of China (the name itself means "First Supreme Emperor of Ch'in"), standardized weights, measures, coinage and writing throughout his realm -- he even decreed that all clothing worn by his subjects would be black!

But Ch'in Shih Huang-ti's problems weren't over. Though he'd unified the states, the northern barbarians still raided his lands, and the scattered defensive walls just weren't enough to keep them out. So he decided to have another wall built -- a Great Wall, more than three thousand miles long, running from Liaotung, near Korea, the easternmost edge of the empire, to Lin'ao in the west, blocking the entire north and north-west of the empire from invasion.

It's not really fair to say that under Ch'in Shih Huang-ti, the Great Wall was built -- there were already a lot of walls along the northern border of his empire, and what he had done was repair them, add to them and join them into a single Great Wall. But that in itself is an impressive feat -- over five hundred miles of wall did have to be built from scratch, and the walls that did exist had to be extensively rebuilt and reworked. It's been estimated -- though at this late date it's impossible to tell for sure -- that the amount of stone in the Great Wall would have been enough to build all of Victorian London, or that it could have been used to make a smaller wall that would go all the way around the earth at the equator -- twice.

Because the records have not survived to the present day, no one knows for sure just how the Wall was built, especially since many legends sprang up about the creation of the Wall in the centuries it's existed. But knowing what we do of Ch'in's harsh, tyrannical rule, and the construction methods that must have been used, it's safe to assume a few things. A virtual army of workers -- criminals, troublemakers, teachers, musicians and anyone else Ch'in felt wasn't "productive" enough to be spared -- would have been forced to join the giant construction crew. Estimates are that there must have been around seven hundred thousand forced laborers, and a three hundred thousand man army to guard them and whip them on -- in the neighborhood of a million people total. Unconfirmable stories state that even Ch'in's son, Fu Su, was forced to labor on the Wall.

The work crew would have toiled day and night for between ten and fifteen years. Any who rebelled or tried to flee would be buried alive, their bodies becoming a part of the Wall they sought to escape. Portions of the Wall were wide enough for ten men to walk side by side, and two-story-high watchtowers were built every hundred yards, so that sentries could spot a barbarian force miles before they reached the Wall. The watchtowers were equipped with crossbows, ammunition, spare arrowheads, javelins, repair tools and supplies, signaling flags, torches, flares, cooking pots, medicine chests -- even kennels for the guards' dogs.

And the Wall worked. It's said the Wall was so effective that the northern tribes did not dare to challenge it. Their strength was the swiftness of their horses and their ability to attack, plunder and escape a target before an army could be mobilized to defend it. But the Wall made it possible for the Chinese to counter their attacks long before they would have been able to break through the Wall to the villages and cities beyond.

Ch'in Shih Huang-ti got what he wanted -- a wall that would keep foreign enemies out of his empire. But the Ch'in dynasty is among the shortest in Chinese history, lasting only fourteen years -- and the Wall was one of the major reasons it fell so swiftly.

As noted, we can only estimate the extent of the forced labor it took to build the Wall, but we do know that the Wall's construction was the source of great discontent and unrest in the empire. The people did not want to be dragged from their homes and worked to death creating a Wall that was, for many of them, so far away from their homes as to be meaningless to them. So Ch'in's rule, which was harsh to begin with, grew even harsher as he suppressed any who spoke out or acted against the empire. Still, rebellion was never far off.

Ch'in managed to keep the empire together until his death in 210 B.C., but he left behind no one strong enough to follow in his footsteps. The men he'd gathered around him had to be ruthless and cruel to carry out his laws, and as could be expected, they were greedy, too. When Ch'in died while visiting the coast, his Chief Minister, Li Ssu, and his Chief Palace Eunuch, Chao Kao, kept his death a secret. They returned to the capital (with the body of the emperor who united China hidden under a pile of dried fish!) and forced both the heir to the throne and Meng T'ian, the general who'd overseen construction of the Wall, to commit suicide. Then they announced that Ch'in was dead and installed one of his sons on the throne to rule as their puppet. But shared power wasn't enough — Chao Kao had Li Ssu and the new emperor murdered, and tried to set up Ch'in's grandson, Tzu Ying, as the new puppet emperor, but Tzu Ying was smart enough to realize what was going on and killed Chao Kao.

While all this palace intrigue was going on, the rebellion that would take the empire out of even Tzu Ying's hands began, and the empire was not organized enough to stop it. Ch'in's laws were so strict that they included the command that any soldier who did not reach his post when ordered to would be executed. So when a group of soldiers, newly conscripted and ordered to serve along the Wall, was delayed in their march by heavy rains, one of them pointed out to the others that they might as well kill the government officers and revolt, since if they kept marching they'd be condemned to death when they arrived at their assigned post. That soldier was Ch'en She, and he became the leader of the rebellion.

Ch'en She didn't survive the rebellion, but Liu Pang, one of his generals, became first king of the state of Han and then ruler

of the entire empire. Thus, in 207 B.C., the Ch'in dynasty came to an abrupt end and the Han dynasty, which was to rule for over four centuries, began.

The Han dynasty didn't have it easy at first, either. Just as Ch'in had concentrated so much of defending his empire from outside attack that he stirred up a rebellion from within, the Han rulers had been so focused on internal strife that they neglected their borders. Sections of the Great Wall were left unmanned, and sure enough, the Hsiung-nu, barbarians from the north, broke through and invaded.

Because the empire had been hurt so badly by the internal strife of the revolution, the Han armies didn't have the strength to repel the invaders directly. Instead, they tried to make peace treaties with the invaders, and later, to make diplomatic alliances with the smaller kingdoms of central Asia to unite against the common threat. By this time, they weren't just struggling to protect the empire. Trade with Europe had become established, so the Han empire had to safeguard the long trade route from Asia to the West, as well.

In time, the Han empire was able to muster the strength to challenge the Hsiung-nu. In order to protect their trade route, they not only made alliances with many of the kingdoms to the west, they also expanded the empire north and west, all the way to Tunhuang. And now that the empire extended beyond the protection of the Great Wall, well — they had to build more wall.

A major extension of the Wall was built around 67 B.C., as the area west to Tunhuang came firmly under Han control. And the work of fortifying and manning the length of the Wall in order to repel the Hsiung-nu invaders forced the Han empire to organize rigorously. Not only was the Wall garrisoned from Liaotung to Tunhuang, with regular marksmanship tests, patrols and reports demanded of the watchmen, but a communications system had to be set up to keep the men on the Wall in touch with the rest of the empire. Coded semaphore-like flags, beacons, smoke signals and more were instituted, and a regular postal service was begun along the length of the Wall. With all this in place, the Wall became an organizing principle of the empire — not only keeping undesirables out, but keeping control of those within the empire as well. By controlling the Wall, the Han empire

controlled who traveled in and out of China. A system of passports was devised, and extensive record-keeping was instituted to keep track of everyone who received a passport or even applied for one. And if all that doesn't seem remarkable, remember that all this was over two thousand years ago, long before typewriters, filing cabinets or even the printing press.

And once it was extended and re-garrisoned, the Great Wall did its job once more. The Hsiung-nu were forced out, and pushed north and west, out of Chinese territory. One of the great historical ironies of the situation is that by doing this, the Great Wall of China may have drastically affected even European history -- for some historians believe that the tribes the Chinese knew as the Hsiung-nu were the same nomadic invaders that Europe knew as the Huns, and once they were forced out of Asia they came to Europe, where they caused the downfall of the Roman Empire and thus set the stage for all of modern European history.

Through the centuries, the Great Wall of China waxed and waned in importance, and its position changed. But still, it stood as the northern frontier of China, and a symbol of China's isolation from the rest of the world, for fifteen hundred years. Many times, it was damaged, parts of it destroyed, but it was often rebuilt -- in fact, what young Indy walked on, and what we see when we look at pictures of it today, is not the Wall as it existed during the Chin and Han dynasties, but the extensive rebuilding that was done by the Ming dynasty in the 15th and 16th centuries. The original Wall is over four times as old as the bricks and towers we see now.

In another irony of time and empire, it isn't the Wall's extreme age, or the ravages of weather or marauding armies that account for the most severe damage done to the Wall -- it's the Wall's very status as a great historical icon. During the "Cultural Revolution," when China turned against its imperial history in favor of its present communist rule, the new and modern and forward-looking was celebrated, and anything old or historical -- especially anything imperial -- was despised. Hundreds of miles of the Wall were torn down, often so the material could be used to construct new roads, buildings

and reservoirs, but also simply to destroy -- to affirm that the new empire had more power than the old one.

And it's this, along with the loss of so many ancient historical records, that makes so much about the Great Wall a mystery. Nobody knows for sure exactly how long it is -- commonly accepted estimates put it at something under 4,000 miles, though the length of it has been stated to be as little as 1500 miles or as much as 31,250 miles -- or even what path it took. It has never been fully surveyed in modern times -- so not only can't we be sure that the facts given about what remains of it are true, we can no longer be sure where the ruined parts used to be. Virtually all of our maps of the Wall track back to surveys done in haste or done by people who didn't bother to get it right -- even maps prepared using aerial and satellite photography are to some degree incorrect, because no one's been able to go check and make sure that that particular line is part of the Wall, and not a road, for instance, or why the photos don't seem to show sections of the Wall that have been confirmed to exist by actual visits.

Thankfully, this rejection of history has proved only temporary. Since 1984, a campaign has been afoot in China to preserve what remains of the Wall and rebuild what has been destroyed, so that modern Chinese can regain the Wall as a symbol of a great nation with a past that, while often bloody, cruel and oppressive, is well worth remembering. But it will be a long time before the many mysteries of the Wall, like the twists and turns it makes as it winds its way across the hills of China, are finally unraveled.

DOWN TO THE WIRE, HUH? That's right -- next issue is the big wrap-up. Will Indy recover? Well, yeah -- if you've seen any of the "teen Indy" episodes as the movies, you know Indy's got to recover. But it won't be easy, and it will involve a native doctor sticking needles into poor Indy. And you wouldn't want to miss that, would you? Join Dan Barry, Gordon Purcell, Andy Mushynsky, Gail Beckett, the whole Dark Horse crew and me for the big send-off. We'll be looking for you!

